

LXXXV.

MEMOIRS OF LITERATURE.

MONDAY, October 29. 1711.

I.
BOTANOLOGIA. THE ENGLISH HERBAL: Or, *History of Plants. Containing, I. Their Names, Greek, Latin, and English. II. Their Species, or Various Kinds. III. Their Descriptions. IV. Their Places of Growth. V. Their Times of Flowering and Seeding. VI. Their Qualities or Properties. VII. Their Specifications. VIII. Their Preparations, Galenick and Chymick. IX. Their Virtues and Uses. X. A complete Florilegium, of all the Choice Flowers cultivated by our Florists, interspersed through the whole Work, in their Proper Places; where you have their Culture, Choice, Increase, and way of Management, as well for Profit as Delectation. Adorned with Exquisite Icons or Figures, of the most considerable Species, representing to the Life, the true Forms of those several Plants. The whole in an Alphabetical Order. By WILLIAM SALMON, M. D. London: Printed by J. Dawks, for H. Rhodes, at the Star, the Corner of Bride-Lane in Fleetstreet; and J. Taylor, at the Ship in Pater-noster-Row. MDCCXI. Two Volumes in Folio. Pagg. 1296.*

DR. SALMON never designed to publish an Universal History of Plants, but to confine himself to those, that are most Known and Experimented, and most Useful in Physick. This Work, on which he has bestowed so many Years, to render it as perfect as he could, will be of great Use to Physicians, Chirurgeons, and Apothecaries, for whom, and the Publick Good it was principally intended.

The Authors that have been most consulted by Dr. Salmon in composing this Herbal, are *Bauhinus, Brunfelsius, Casalpini, Camerarius, Clusius, Dioscorides, Dodonaeus, Duranter, Fuchsius, Gerard, Johnson, Lobel and Pena, Leonicerus, Lugdunensis, Matthioli, Parkinson, Ruellius, Schroder, Tabernaemontanus, Theophrastus, and Tragus*. Besides those Authors, many others have been made use upon several Occasions, without the Help of which this Noble Work would not have been so compleat as it is.

As for what concerns the Historical Part, Dr. Salmon follows the most Celebrated Writers of Botanicks, in the Names of Plants, their Kinds, Descriptions, Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering and Seeding. He has all along inserted the most usual Names, especially those by which Plants have been most known in all Ages, whether *Arabic, Greek, Latin, or English*; and it will appear that he has rectified the *Latin Nomenclature*, which, even in all our Dictionaries, has hitherto been very Faulty and Imperfect.

As for the Kinds of every Plant, our Author owns he has not given all that may be found in *Parkinson*, and many other Writers, having omitted those, which an *English* Reader can hardly know or see, because they grow in foreign and far distant Countries. Besides, those Plants having no Virtues or Uses assigned to them, it would have been needless to insert their Names and Descriptions, considering that this Work was chiefly designed for the Use and Benefit of the Practical Physician.

The Descriptions of Dr. Salmon are much the same with those of the best Authors; but he has almost every where reversed their Method of describing Plants. They frequently begin with the Top or upper Parts of a Plant, and so go downwards to the Root. The Doctor, on the contrary, generally begins with the Root, and so ascends upwards to the Stalks, Leaves, Branches, Flowers, Seeds, or Fruit; which is certainly the most natural Method.

The Places of the Growth of Plants (says Dr. Salmon) are very uncertain, because some are not to be found now, where they grew very plentifully in former Times. He observes that in some Places, where he saw several Plants growing, when he was a Youth, there are no remainders of them to be found at this present Time. The *Egyptian Arum*, or *Pseudocolocasia*, now call'd the *Carolina Eddo*, did formerly grow in *Egypt*, and was very Plentiful; but our late Travellers say, it has not for some Ages been known to grow there at all. Our Author is of Opinion, that if it were carefully sought after, some remains of it might be found still.

Q. q. q. q. The

The Readers will find every where the various Qualities of each Plant carefully mentioned; whereby one may judge of their Virtues, and to what Diseases they may be properly applied: Which must needs be of great Use to practical Physicians.

Dr. Salmon does not affirm, that every Herb is a Specifick for the Cure of all Diseases. He explains himself in the following Words. "He that reads me, says he, ought to read me with a medical Mind, or Soul, and with a good Understanding. I will exemplify the Matter. Suppose it to be *Resemary*. As to its first Qualities, it is hot and dry in the Third Degree; and it is Cephalick, Neurotick, Stomatick, Alexipharmick. From these Qualities we conclude, that it must be helpful against all cold and moist Diseases, of the Head, Brain, Nerves, Stomach, and Poison: Then, when we consider what Diseases are apt to afflict those Parts, from a hot and dry Cause, we fix the Virtues to be such as may resist those Diseases, not to be an absolute and specifick Cure for the same, but to be very helpful in those Cases, and so may be drawn into Compositions, with other Ingredients for the same Purposes. And thus I desire every genuine Son of Art to understand me. What I have said in this Paragraph, may be of admirable use, if it be rightly understood and applied."

The Author gives in every Chapter the various Preparations of each Plant, both Galenick and Chymick; which was never performed by any other Author before. Thus he gives the whole Result of the Plant, and teaches in a few Words how it is to be used and applied, in all the Cases, and to all the Distempers, to which it may be appropriated. That the Readers may the better understand this Part of his Work, he exemplifies the whole in his Introduction, by giving several Forms, both Galenick and Chymick, adapted to the Capacity of such as are ignorant of the Medical Art.

Dr. Salmon not contented to explain the Virtues of a Plant in general, shews in a particular manner, how all the several Preparations, mentioned by him, are to be used and applied in every Disease; which (says he) was never done before by any other Author, and is of universal Use in the Art and Practice of Physick. "It is performed (continues he) so as to answer every particular and singular Preparation, and in a Style so full and plain, that the meanest Understanding cannot easily mistake me; by which means it is accommodated to the Use of the Vulgar, tho' they understand little or nothing of the Art of Physick."

The Florists will find in this Work a compleat Account of the choice Flowers, cultivated in England. They are not placed by themselves, but interspersed through the whole Book in an Alphabetical Order. The Author treats of their Culture, and shews how many Ways they may be managed and increased: A noble Subject, says he, but never brought into any Herbal before this.

A considerable Part of Dr. Salmon's Introduction runs upon the Qualities of Medicines. He does very much enlarge upon that Subject, and upon Galenick Internal, Topical or External, and Chymical Preparations. In the next place, he treats of the Virtues of Medicines, and of Doses, Uses, and Applications. He appears a great Admirer of Paracelsus, and calls him a wonderful Spirit, and a great Man, "who not only shewd the Weakness of Empiricism, of Galenick Medicines, and Medicasters, but unveiled and brought the Arts of Medicine out of their Rubbish, and set them in a true Light, for the general Good of Mankind."

Here follows another Passage, whereby the Readers may see what Dr. Salmon thinks of the Ancient Physicians. "The Medical Art, (says he) and all its Rules, even the Fabrick of the whole Art, was reared and built out of Empiricism, or Quackery; and its Original or Foundation was laid by Empiricks or Quacks, (as the Learned are pleased to phrase it,) and the first Physicians were no other than Empiricks, Quacks, or Tryers of Skill; out of whose Trials, Observations and Practices, some Wise Men collected a Set of Precepts and Rules, which being reduced into Method, we now call the Art of Physick. But the Misfortune of the Art is, that it makes not a great many real Physicians, but too many ignorant or conceited Doctors, and too great a Number of formal and rattle-headed Empiricks or Quacks."

I proceed to give a Specimen of the Author's Method, and I shall pitch upon *Sage*, which is a common Herb.

I. Dr. Salmon gives the Arabick, Greek and Latin Names of that Herb.

II. He observes that there are two Principal Species of Sage, viz. Garden-Sage, and Wild or Wood-Sage.

III. In the next Place, he enumerates the several Kinds of Garden-Sage *. There are many Species of this Sort, some of which grow not with us. The chief of those, which we have in our Gardens, are these following, viz. 1. Our common greater white or green leaved Sage. 2. Our common Red Sage. 3. Great White Sage. 4. Sage of Virtue. 5. The most Odoriferous small Sage, or Spanish Sage. 6. Wormwood Sage, Roman Sage. 7. Party-colour'd Sage. 8. Speckled Sage. The Figures of some of those Kinds are to be found in this Chapter.

IV. The Author proceeds to give a full Description of those Eight Species of Sage, which he does in so many distinct Paragraphs.

V. Afterwards, he observes at what Time they Flower, and have ripe Seed.

VI. The Qualities of that Plant make the Subject of the next Paragraph.

VII. Dr. Salmon mentions the Preparations. You may have (says he) from Sage, 1. The Green Leaves. 2. The Juice. 3. The Essence. 4. An Infusion in Wine or Water. 5. A Powder of the Leaves. 6. An Oil, or Ointment. 7. A Cataplasm. 8. Pills. 9. A Gargarism. 10. A distilled Water. 11. A Spirituous Tincture. 12. An Acid Tincture. 13. An Oily Tincture. 14. A Spirit. 15. A distilled Oil. 16. Potestates or Powers. 17. An Elixir. 18. A Conserve of the Flowers.

VIII. The Doctor shews the Virtues of those Eighteen Preparations in so many distinct Articles. Several Readers will be surprized to find so many Virtues ascribed to Sage. Such is the Method of the Author through the whole Book. This *Herbal* is a Work of a prodigious Labour, and the more valuable, because the Author has bestowed Twenty Years upon it.

II.

BARNABÆ + BRISSONII,
Senatus Parisiensis Præsidis, de Regio Persarum Principatu Libri tres, post Cl. Sylburgii Editionem, præter complures sublatos errores, Testimoniorum Græcorum Versione Latina auctiores; additis sparsim Observationibus, adjectisque Indicibus necessariis, cura & opera JOH. HENRICI LEDERLINI, Linguar. Orient. Prof. Publ. Ord. Argentorati, Typis & Sumptibus Viduæ Joh. Frid. Spoor. MDCCX.

That is, *THE Three Books of BARNABAS BRISSONIUS, President of the Parliament of Paris, concerning the Empire of Persia. A New Edition, with several Improvements, publish'd by JOHN HENRY LE-*

* The Author Discourses of *Wild Sage* in the next Chapter.

† This Book is to be had at Mr. *Vaillant's*.

* I gave notice of this New Edition in one of my foregoing Sheets.

DERLIN,

DERLIN, *Professor of the Oriental Languages.* Strasburg, 1710. in 8vo. pagg. 800. besides Five Indexes.

THE first Edition of this Work came out at Paris in the Year 1591, in 8vo. It is grown so scarce, that M. Lederlin could not get a Copy of it. The Third was also publish'd at Paris in 1606. in 4to. Commelin printed the Second in 1595. in 8vo. with Sylburgius's Notes. This is the only Edition, that M. Lederlin could make use of. He informs us, that having undertaken to translate into Latin the Greek Passages cited by Brissonius, he found several of them falsly ascribed to some Authors, and others curtailed, spoiled, and wrongly quoted. He adds, that several Things, which were most proper for the Author's Design, had been frequently left out of those Passages. Sylburgius took notice of these Imperfections, but he owns that he could not mend them all. M. Lederlin has carefully rectified those Mistakes, and inserted several Notes at the Bottom of the Pages, wherein he gives an Account of his Emendations. He has also translated the Greek Quotations for the Benefit of those, who are not well skill'd in the Greek Tongue. Besides, he has inserted the short Notes of Sylburgius, and divided each Book into Sections, for the Convenience of the Readers.

What has been said is sufficient to shew, that this new Edition is preferable to the former. As for what concerns the Merit of this Work, I need not enlarge upon it. 'Tis well known, that Brissonius was a Learned Man, and that he has collected, with great Erudition, whatever is to be found in Ancient Authors concerning the Kings of Persia, and the Religion, the Laws, Manners, Customs, &c. of the Inhabitants of that famous Empire. Brissonius makes several Observations of great Use, to understand several Passages not only in profane Authors, but also in the Sacred Writers.

The Tragical End of President Brisson is very deplorable. That Learned Magistrate was apprehended, as he was going to the Parliament-House, by a Party of Rebels, who immediately carried him into a dismal Prison. A Man, who was his mortal Enemy, had him fall upon his Knees, and sentenced him to Death, as being guilty of High-Treason. The President, amazed at such a Proceeding, ask'd by what Evidence he had been convicted, and by what Judges he had been condemned. The Rebels laugh'd at him for asking such a Question: Whereupon the President intreated them to save his Life, and to shut him up in a Close Prison, that he might finish a Work, which would be lost by his Death, to the great Prejudice of the State. Those Cruel and Rebellious Men, far from granting him his Request, had much ado to allow him a sufficient Time to confess his Sins, and caused him to be hang'd upon the Spot. Several Readers may be well pleas'd to find here the Original Words of a very Authentick Author.

"Eodemque tempore (about the latter End of the Year 1591.) missi, qui Brissonium Praesidem in Senatum venientem ad minus castellum sisterent, qui miserum hominem nihil tale cogitantem ad S. Michaelis pontem nacti per vicum ad dextram positum, quasi in publicis urbis aedibus expectaretur, avertunt, & cum sub fornice castelli minoris esset, in horrendum carcerem detruunt, ubi Cromæum hominem sibi infestissimum paludatum obviam habuit, qui statim ipsum galero dempto in genua procumbere iussit: Tum sententia contra eum, tanquam divinæ humanæque majestatis reum peractum, & proditiōis convictum, lata recitatur. Qua audita ille attonitus quæsiit primum, quibus ab iudiciis condemnatus, quibus indicis ac testibus convictus esset. Cum hanc defensionem riderent adstantes, & quod instaret agere eum juberent, ad miseræ preces conversus mortem deprecatus est, & muris includi ad absolvendum opus, quod morte ejus magno

* They were bigotted Papists, who took up Arms against Henry III. their Lawful King, a Prince of their own Religion.

"reipublicæ detrimento peribat, petiit. Tandem post cassas preces, vix spatio ad peccata confitendum concessa, ad scalam tigno affixam, Cromæo urgente suspensum, & compressis laqueo faucibus, à carnifice necatur, coram Bussio, aliisque compluribus". Thuanus, *Historiarum Lib. 102. pag. 198, 199. Geneva 1620.*

The Arbitrary Procedure of those bigotted Rebels against President Brisson, brings into my Thoughts a Remarkable Passage, which I have read in the History of the Reformed Churches of France, written by Beza. I beseech all my Readers to make their Reflexions upon it, and to consider how a False Zeal for Religion does frequently deprive Men of all Sense of Humanity.

In the Year 1562, John Teronde, a Protestant Advocate, was beheaded at Toulouse * by Virtue of a Sentence of the Parliament, tho' he was not found guilty. Here follows the Sentence pronounced against him. " ** Mr. Teronde, The Court DOES NOT FIND YOU GUILTY IN THE LEAST: However, being very well informed of your Inward Thoughts, (de l'interieur de vostre Conscience,) and that you would have been very well pleas'd, if those of your wretched and reprobate Sect had obtained the Victory, (and indeed you have always favour'd them,) they have condemned you to be beheaded, and have confiscated your Estate without any Exception". *Histoire Ecclesiastique des Eglises Reformées au Royaume de France, &c. Vol. III. Book X. pag. 33, 34. Antwerp, 1580. in 8vo.*

III.

R. MOSIS MAIMONIDIS Tractatus de VACCA RUFA Latinitate donatus, & subjuncta ampliore hujus ritus explicatione quoad singulas circumstantias illustratus, ab ANDREA CHRISTOPHORO ZELLERO, A. M. Maulbronensi. Adnexa in fine brevis hujus Vaccæ ad Christum adplicatione Dissertatiuncula. Accedunt Virorum Celeberrimorum ad Auctorem Epistolæ. Amsteladami, apud Isaacum Trojel, Bibliopolam in Fossa vulgo dicta t Rockin in Signo M. Antonini. MDCCXI.

That is, A TRACT of Rabbi Moses Maimonides concerning the RED HEIFER, translated into Latin: With a Discourse, wherein all the Circumstances of that Ceremony are more largely explained. By ANDREW CHRISTOPHER ZELLER, A. M. of Maulbrun in the Dutchy of Wirtemberg. To which are

* That City is famous for its Bigotry. See my Account of Vaninus's Trial in the XXIII. Sheet of these Memoirs, pag. 91. col. 1.

" ** Monsieur Teronde, la Cour par le discours de vostre procès ne vous a trouvé aucunement coupable: routes fois d'ailleurs tres bien advertie de l'interieur de vostre Conscience, & que vous eussiez esté tres aisé que ceux de vostre malheureuse & reprouvée Secte eussent eu la victoire (comme aussi vous les avez toujours favorisés) vous condamne a perdre la teste, & a confisquer vos biens sans nulle detraction.

adde

added a short Dissertation, containing an Application of that Heifer to Jesus Christ, and Two Letters written to the Author. Amsterdam, 1711. pagg. 544. in 8vo.

MR. ZELLER designing to write a Book, pitch'd upon the Red Heifer, as being an admirable Type of the Messiah. He makes several Observations to shew the wonderful Agreement observable between the Old and the New Testament, and quotes several Jewish Writers, who affirm that all the Laws, and all the Ceremonies and Sacrifices appointed by Moses, concern the Messiah. Those Authors maintain that there is a Mystical Sense concealed under the Literal; and it is said in the Talmud of Babylon, That whoever explains a Text only in a Literal Sense, is a Liar. Mr. Zeller adds, That many Christians, both ancient and modern, went upon the same Principles, and, in Imitation of the Jews, undertook to explain the Types of the Law of Moses, and applied them to the Messiah. He cites, besides several Fathers, a prodigious Number of Modern Divines; and does not forget to take notice of a French Book entitled, *Moses Unveiled*, (*Moyse Devoilé*). The Author informs us, that in order to write an exact Treatise concerning the Red Heifer, he took care to consult several Rabbins in his Travels, being persuaded that the Jews are best able to give a full Account of every thing relating to that Ceremony.

I shall say nothing of Maimonides's Tract, that I may the more enlarge upon Mr. Zeller's Discourse.

It appears from the Testimonies of several Rabbins quoted by our Author, that the Jews look upon the Law concerning the Red Heifer, as a very deep Mystery. Whoever presumes to unfold it, is accounted a Rash Man by the Jewish Writers. Some of them maintain, that none but Moses did ever know the true Reason of that Law. Mr. Zeller says, The Red Heifer was bought at the Publick Charges; and assures us, that she was to be so perfect, that no Private Man would have been Rich enough to make such a Purchase. The Jews are strangely puzzled to find out the Reason, why God order'd to sacrifice a Female; since it was Lawful to offer either a Male or a Female upon all other Occasions; and why the Heifer was to

be red, and not of another Colour. Mr. Zeller mentions several Opinions of the Rabbins upon those Two Heads: They are too absurd to be inserted here. According to some Jewish Doctors, the Red Heifer could not have been offered, if any body had got on her Back, or swimm'd over a River holding her by the Tail, &c.

The Priest, appointed to sacrifice the Heifer, was not allowed to lie with his Wife, nor even to Sleep, the Night before that Ceremony, for fear of some Accident that might have made him unclean. The Heifer was laid upon a Pile of Wood made like a Tower. It was not lawful to receive the Blood of the Victim into any Vessel; and Mr. Zeller wonders Mr. le Clerc should say, contrary to the Opinion of all the Jews, that the Blood was received into a Basin. Our Author has collected whatever is to be found in the Jewish Writers concerning the Red Heifer: His Book is full of Rabbinical Learning. I shall not give a particular Account of all the Circumstances (either true or false) mention'd by the Rabbins: Such an Account would hardly be acceptable to the Readers.

Mr. Zeller draws a Parallel between the Red Heifer and Jesus Christ, in order to shew their Conformity; and appears very much displeased with Dr. Spencer for saying, that 'tis a hard matter for any one to digest this Doctrine, viz. That all the Circumstances belonging to the Ceremony of the Red Heifer, do perfectly agree with the Circumstances of Christ's Crucifixion: *Validum requirit stomachum ad concoquendum hanc sententiam, Quod omnes circumstantiae in hoc ritu cum circumstantiis crucifixionis Christi conveniant juxta & concordent.* The Author owns, that it would be a very difficult thing to answer the Objections that may be raised against his Opinion, were it not for the 13th and 14th Verses of the IXth Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews. But that Passage (says he) is so formal, that no body can doubt but that the Sacrifice of the Red Heifer was designed to represent the Sacrifice of Jesus Christ.

Two Letters, written to the Author, have been inserted at the end of this Book. In the first, M. Fecht, Superintendent of the Church of Rostock, maintains that the Old Testament is full of Types and Figures relating to the Messiah. In the second, M. Lintrup, Professor at Copenhagen, deplores the present State of the Christian Church, and says it is in great Danger from Atheists, Deists, Enthusiasts, Hereticks, &c.

This Book is to be had at Mr. Vaillant's.

AMSTERDAM.

THE following Book is newly come out.

La Medecine Dogmatique Mechanique, en maniere d'Institution, expliquée par les Principes de Physique & de Mechanique, & par le mouvement circulaire du sang & des humeurs qui en dependent. Avec la Pharmacopée Rationnelle, contenant la description des Remedes, qui sont en usage dans la pratique de la Medecine Dogmatique Mechanique, les Raisonnemens sur chaque Preparation, les vertus & usages des Medicamens. Par Louis Bellesfontaine. Amsterdam, 1712. Two Volumes in large 12o. pagg. 348. 285.

PARIS.

A Sixth Edition of a Book entitled, *Country-Husbandry, Or the French Gardiner, &c.* has been lately published.

Le Menage des Champs, & le Jardinier Francois, accommodé au gout du temps, dans lesquels on peut apprendre facilement à apprêter tout ce qui est nécessaire pour l'usage de la vie, à la Campagne & même à la Ville, & la maniere de cultiver parfaitement les Jardins Fruitiers, Potagers, & Fleuristes, avec un Traité de la Chasse & de la Pêche. Paris. 1711. in 8vo. Pagg. 536.

So many Alterations have been made in this Book, that it may be look'd upon as a new Work. The Style is much better than it was; and the new Discoveries relating to Gardening, Cookery, and other Arts, have been carefully inserted in this new Edition. Any one, who compares it with the former Editions, will easily perceive how much Luxury is increased among us.

The whole Work consists of IV. Books. The first treats of the most common Food, Bread, Pastry, and the best way of making Wine. The Second contains every thing relating to Sweet Meats. The Third is, properly speaking, a French Cook a la mode. Gardening, Hunting, and Fishing, make the Subject of the Fourth Book.

LONDON: Printed by J. Roberts: And Sold by A. Baldwin, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane. (Price 2 d.)